

WASHINGTON NEWS

The Associated Press report of the statehood proceedings in the senate says: The statehood for Arizona and New Mexico basis acceptable to President Taft was approved by the senate through the passage of the Smith-Flood resolution presented by Senator William Alden Smith, chairman of the committee on territories. The resolution passed, 53 to 8, after a debate in which the house was charged with evading a vote on the president's statehood veto, and in which the president was charged with trying to coerce the people of Arizona on the proposed recall of judges. During part of the debate Attorney General Wickersham, Postmaster General Hitchcock and Secretaries Stimson and Nagel, were in the senate chamber. Mr. Hitchcock listened while Senator Reed of Missouri, democrat, criticised the president for trying to force Arizona to give up its recall of judges and read a telegram arraigning Mr. Hitchcock for his political activity in Arizona. The telegram read:

"Phoenix, Ariz., August 12, 1911.
—E. B. O'Neil, Washington, D. C.: It is a well known fact that Hitchcock, during the campaign for the election of delegates to our constitutional convention, traveled over Arizona with different federal officials holding quiet little receptions at which plans were made for the defeat of the candidates who stood pledged for a progressive constitution. Taft's name was freely used and insinuations were made concerning projected federal buildings. His friends told the Arizona Gazette to be good or republican patronage would cease. The Gazette refused to be coerced and patronage did cease. Practically every postmaster in Arizona immediately became active fighting the progressive candidates. It is well known his visit influenced papers in Tucson, Globe and Prescott.

"C. H. ACKERS, Act. Ch'man.
"J. L. IRWIN, Secretary."

Despite many objections to the resolution, all democrats voted for it except Senators Bailey of Texas and Pomerene of Ohio. The republicans who voted against it were:

Bourne of Oregon, Brandagee of Connecticut, Bristow of Kansas, Clapp of Minnesota, Cummins of Iowa and Heyburn of Idaho.

President Taft has signed the campaign publicity bill. The Associated Press, referring to this article, says: The bill requires publicity of all campaign funds before election, and extends the publicity features to primary campaigns and

nominating conventions. It limits the amount candidates may spend to \$5,000 for congressional candidates and \$10,000 for senatorial aspirants. Candidates are also required to make public all pledges of political appropriations. This of course, applies only to congressional elections.

Senator La Follette introduced and spoke in favor of a bill to define reasonable restraint of trade. The bill provides that whenever a combination or conspiracy is shown to exist, proof that the combination is not unreasonable shall rest on the party who contends that the restraint is reasonable.

The house refused to vote the "extra month's pay" to congressional employees.

Arizona and New Mexico, will, after all, be admitted to the union. The Flood-Smith resolution has been passed by both houses. This resolution provides for Arizona's admission with the constitution adopted by the convention of June 20, 1910, and later ratified by the Arizona voters, upon the "fundamental condition" that article 8 of the constitution relating to the recall of public officers shall be held and construed not to apply to judicial officers and that the Arizona people shall give their assent to that construction. The president is required within thirty days after approval of the measure to certify the fact to the governor of Arizona, who, within thirty days thereafter, must proclaim an election to be held between sixty days and ninety days after the proclamation to vote upon article 8 and to vote for state and other officers. If a majority of the voters ratify the construction to except judicial officers from the recall—such a construction will become part of the Arizona constitution. The president will then issue a proclamation and upon its issuance Arizona will become a state. The resolution admits New Mexico into the union with provisions making its constitution easier of amendments.

Senator La Follette introduced a resolution providing for government ownership of Alaskan railways.

The Washington correspondent to the Denver Times says: The letter of Vice President Sherman to the American protective tariff league, attacking reciprocity, is already being widely used in Canada to discredit the most famous of all the Taft policies and to aid the anti-

reciprocity people in the dominion. This letter has created a sensation in Washington. The fact that the vice president, elected on the same ticket and same platform as the president, should find it wise to strike a blow at the one essentially Taft policy, has startled the whole of this political center. The letter is as follows:

"The Vice President's Chamber, Washington, Aug. 5, 1911.—What you say in the article, it seems to me, is very sensible. The seeming trend away from protection, in my judgment, is but temporary. Before our people get back to the old moorings, however, we may be forced through a period of depression. I trust that this trying experience will not be required to awaken the American people to the monstrous importance (to them) in the continuance in a wholesome and adequate degree of a wide and nonsectarian protection to all our interests."

A Washington dispatch, carried by the United Press, says: Representative Gudger (dem., N. C.) admitted that he has a standing bet with a colleague that either Senator Heyburn (rep., Idaho) or Cummins (rep., Iowa) will be speaking at 12:30 every day. He has collected the money for the last fifteen days.

An Associated Press report says: The house adopted, 282 to 27, the conference report on the campaign publicity bill. The report already has been adopted by the senate and the measure will go to the president at once. The action of the house was taken in spite of strenuous protest by a few southern members, who insisted that the primary election feature of the bill was an infringement on state's rights. As finally adopted the bill stands as it was amended by the senate. It requires that all candidates for the senate or house in primaries or nominating conventions shall file statements of their expense not more than fifteen or less than ten days before the election or nomination. Expense of candidates for the senate are limited to \$10,000 and those candidates for the house to \$5,000 and candidates are required to say what positions or honors they have promised in an effort to influence voters. Personal traveling expenses and official fees do not have to be listed.

An Associated Press dispatch said: Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona on a basis acceptable to President Taft was approved by the senate through the passage of the Flood-Smith resolution presented by Senator William Alden Smith, chairman of the committee on territories. The resolution passed 53 to 8, after a debate in which the house was charged with evading a vote on the president's statehood veto and in which the president was charged with trying to coerce the people of Arizona on the proposed recall of judges.

A Washington dispatch, carried by the Associated Press, says: Almost in the same hour that the senate committee on foreign relations reported to the senate its conviction that the recently negotiated arbitration treaties between this country and Great Britain and France were "breeders of bitterness and war," Germany, through its ambassador here, was announcing its desire to be a party to a similar arbitration compact with the United States. Germany made known to Secretary of State Knox, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, its acceptance of the general principles of arbitration as laid down in the secretary's draft recently submitted. A few exceptions were noted, however, and Count von Bernstorff will sail

for Germany to consult his government further. He will return in October.

The attack upon the treaties centered on the question of the senate, as part of the treaty-making machinery of the United States, giving its consent to the investiture of the joint commission with authority to determine, without consulting the senate, whether or not a matter of dispute is justiciable and subject to arbitration.

The report was presented by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and the minority of the committee was granted a week in which to present its views in support of treaties as negotiated.

The report declared the unselfish attitude of the senate and contended that it was the duty of that body under the constitution to defend its own prerogatives.

Associated Press dispatches follow: The senate, by a vote of 38 to 28, adopted the conference report on the wool tariff revision bill already adopted by the house. The bill will now go to the white house for the expected veto of President Taft.

The vote came after a vigorous five hours' debate on the merits of the bill. It was a victory for the combined democratic and insurgent-republican forces as against the regular republicans. Only two progressive republicans, Senators Borah of Idaho and Bourne of Oregon, united with the regulars in the vote against the bill. The bill as passed by the two houses places a flat ad valorem duty of 29 per cent on all raw wool and proportional rates on woollen manufactures.

The opinion was held in Washington that congress will soon enter upon the last eight days of the session.

The demand of the insurgents that the cotton bill be disposed of is complicating matters in the senate. A caucus of democratic senators has been called to consider the cotton bill and the question of adjournment.

It was stated by house leaders that the free list bill probably will be accepted by the house as the senate passes it. In that event it is expected that both the wool bill and the free list bill will be before the president by Friday. The house will be ready to attempt the passage of these bills over a presidential veto.

Senators Smith of Michigan, Heyburn of Idaho, Warren of Wyoming and Smoot of Utah opposed the bill, while Senators Bailey of Texas, Newlands of Nevada and Reed of Missouri spoke in favor of it.

Adjournment of the present session of congress August 22, at 4 p. m., was provided for in a concurrent resolution offered by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, chairman of the finance committee. The resolution was referred to the committee on appropriations after Senators Cummins and Bristow had declared that they would oppose vigorously the adjournment of congress until other tariff schedules, particularly steel and sugar, had been taken up and disposed of.

Democratic Leader Underwood of the house picked Wednesday, August 23 as the possible date of adjournment of the extra session of congress. He said that it appeared practically certain that action would be taken on the cotton bill.

A resolution providing for an investigation of the election of Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin was adopted by the senate. This session of the senate was a formality necessitated by a technical error some days ago in passing a similar resolution without reference to the contingent expense committee. The error was discovered and the resolution re-enacted

BARGAIN OFFER

for Limited Time to New or Renewing Subscribers

**THE COMMONER AND
THRICE-A-WEEK NEW
YORK WORLD, both One
Year for Only One Dollar**

Address Orders to **THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Nebr**